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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 20 - Uganda

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02491

UGANDA

Juba
SUDAN
White Nile
Kajo-Keji
Pageri
Yei
Morobo
Nimule
Kaya
Moyo
Achwa River
Palabek
Koboko
Atula
Kitgum
Pakelle
Bkafe
Area of Moyo District map
Arua
Mvepi
Rhino Camp
Gulu
Albert Nile
Acholipi
UGANDA
ZAIRE
Kiryandongo
Lake Albert
Masindi
Lake Kyoga
Mbale
Fort Portal
Kyaka I & II
KAMPALA
Tororo
KENYA
Bundibugyo
Entebbe
Lake Victoria
Lake Edward
Mbarara
Rakai
Oruchinga
Nakivale
Rwambago
Kisoro
Kabale
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
RWANDA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
0
100
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Refugee settlement
Transit centre
Reception centre

I.20 UGANDA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, Uganda hosted some 286,500 refugees. By April 1995, the refugee population had increased to 346,711, comprising 322,000 Sudanese, 6,660 Rwandans, 13,390 Zairians and 4,661 of other nationalities.

2. An estimated 60 per cent of the total refugee population are women and children. The majority of the refugees are of rural background and are subsistence farmers.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. The escalation of civil war in southern Sudan during the last half of 1994 precipitated a fresh influx of refugees into northern Uganda, who came at an average of 11,000 persons per month. Since the first quarter of 1995, the influx has been continuing at a decreased rate of 500 to 800 persons per week. Most of the refugees have been accommodated in four transit camps in the East Moyo and Koboko areas close to the border. The Government of Uganda has allocated 520 square kilometres of land, in several locations, to permit decongestion of the transit centres by relocating the refugees to settlement sites.

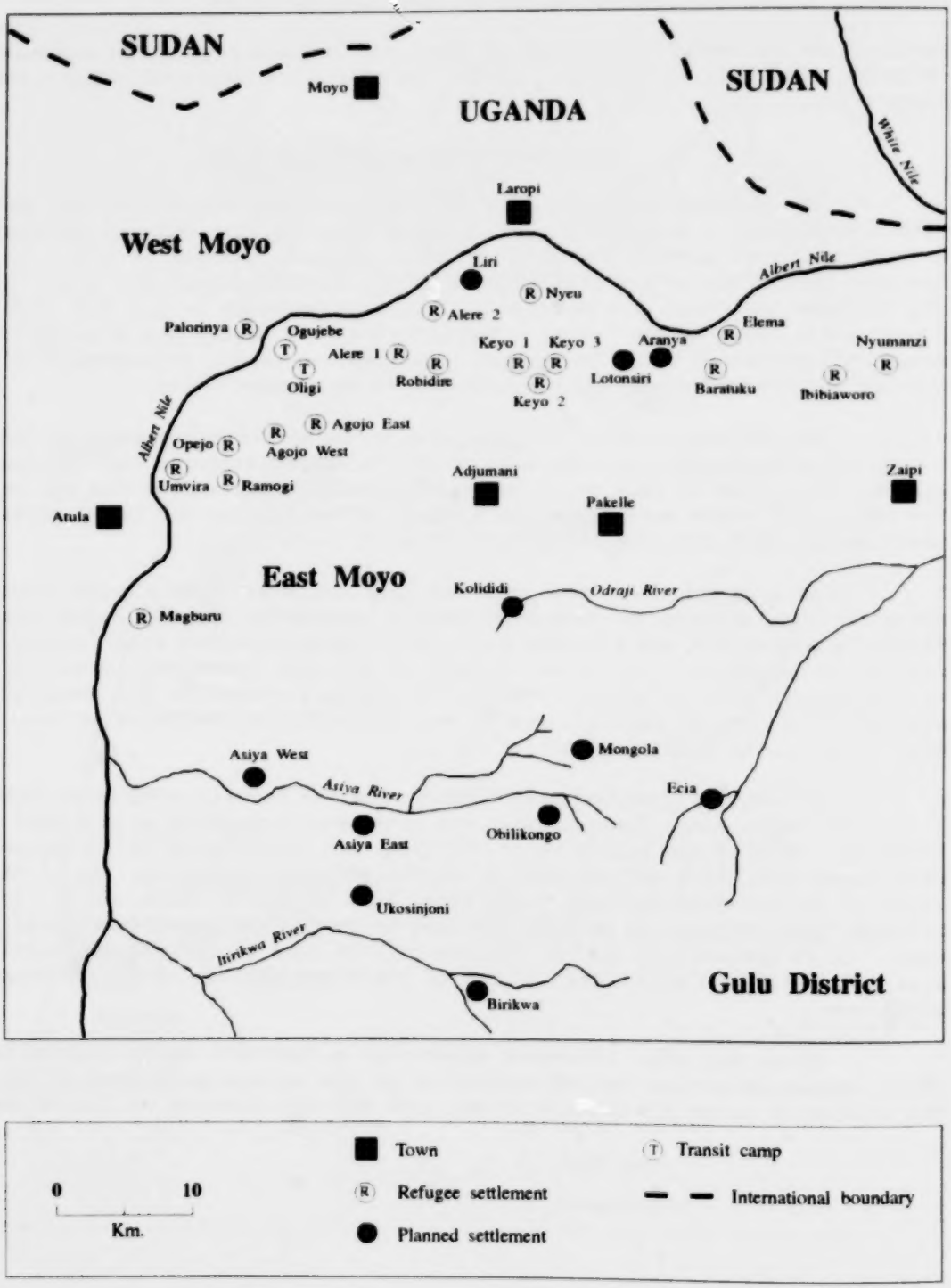
4. At the beginning of the year, the Local Settlement allocation was increased substantially to take account of the appreciation of the Ugandan shilling against the dollar as well as an increase in beneficiaries from 110,000 to 170,000. The additional funds were needed to develop infrastructure and basic services in newly established settlements, particularly in Ikafe.

5. An allocation was made from the 1995 Emergency Fund for the transfer of newly arriving refugees to temporary transit centres at the settlement site. Emergency assistance was provided to install urgently needed water supply systems, sanitation and health facilities, as well as for the urgent development of basic infrastructure such as access roads and boreholes to expedite the demarcation and allocation of land to the refugees who are currently accommodated in very poor conditions in the transit centres.

6. Efforts to transfer the refugees from the transit centres to Ikafe and Rhino settlement camps are underway, but have been proceeding at a slower pace than foreseen. This is due mainly to the difficulties encountered in infrastructural development and, to a certain extent, to the security situation. As of 31 March 1995, 46,326 refugees had been transferred from Koboko to Ikafe, while 13,336 refugees from Ogujebe, as well as some new arrivals, had been transferred to Rhino Camp. It is anticipated that by the end of 1995 some 20,000 refugees will have been transferred to Rhino Camp, 15,000 to Ikafe and another 15,000 to Mvepi settlements.

7. Since May 1994, increased insecurity in northern Uganda has become a major concern affecting the implementation of the refugee programme in the region. The killing of three WFP drivers in May 1994 and the planting of land-mines on

UGANDA (MOYO DISTRICT)



roads leading to northern Uganda necessitated the use of military escorts to enable delivery of food and non-food items to refugees. In recent months, rebel attacks and banditry in northern Uganda have resulted in the deaths of large numbers and the loss of property, including UNHCR-funded vehicles.

8. As a result of the political changes in Rwanda in July 1994, many Rwandan refugees repatriated spontaneously, reducing their numbers from 84,722 to approximately 1,000. At the same time, some 5,000 Rwandans crossed into southern Uganda in April 1994; they are being assisted under the Burundi/Rwanda Special Operation.

9. Under a tripartite agreement concluded between UNHCR and the Governments of Uganda and Zaire, some 5,600 Zairians had returned to their home country by February 1995 and some 10,000 are registered to repatriate before the end of the year. In a separate operation, 476 Ugandans returned from Kenya during 1995 with UNHCR assistance.

10. A registration exercise is planned in all refugee camps in Uganda during the last half of 1995. Preliminary assessment and training has already been conducted in the refugee sites, involving all partners concerned including the refugee community.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

11. The main programme priorities are: negotiate with the Government to obtain additional land for the establishment of new settlements; ensure the development of basic services and infrastructure in the settlements to enable relocation of refugees from congested transit camps; provide agricultural implements to promote self-reliance; and, encourage repatriation of Zairian and Rwandan refugees.

12. Specific projects to assist women and children will include a follow-up of 1995 activities for leadership/skills training for refugee women, a promotional campaign to encourage education for girls and women, and a community services workshop. It is anticipated that the community-based rehabilitation initiated during 1995 in the Pakelle/Adjumani area will be extended to other refugee sites in 1996. Emphasis will continue on implementation of projects preventing environmental degradation in and around refugee settlements.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

a. Care and maintenance

13. In 1996 care and maintenance assistance for Sudanese refugees in transit camps in northern Uganda will be continued, and sectoral activities such as logistics, health, water, education, community services and agriculture will be

implemented. Under the logistics sector, timely delivery of non-food items for vulnerable groups will be ensured. Support to education facilities will also continue pending the relocation of the refugees to settlement camps.

14. Activities proposed under the health sector will ensure refugee access to primary health care with an emphasis on reproductive health care, including safe motherhood programmes and training. Leadership skills training for refugee women will also continue in order to promote their increased roles in decision-making and participation in settlement activities. A community-based rehabilitation pilot programme will be introduced in the Pakelle/Adjumani area. This programme will sensitize and train selected refugee and local community leaders in the methods of community-based rehabilitation and introduce appropriate income-generation activities and cultural activities, especially for vulnerable groups.

15. The crop production sector will continue to receive support in 1996 through the provision of tools and seeds to newly arrived refugees and other vulnerable cases.

16. In Kampala, a small urban caseload will receive assistance in the form of domestic household needs and counselling services. Newly arrived refugees will be provided with a subsistence allowance for a limited period pending their transfer to the designated settlements.

b. Local settlement

17. It is anticipated that by mid-1996 some 62 per cent of the present refugee population will have relocated in settlements. The following settlements are in the process of being developed: Rhino Camp for 17,000 to 22,000 refugees; Ikafe for 50,000, plus 15,000 in the extension area; Palorinya for 30,000; Mongola for 25,000; and 45,000 within a reorganization of 22 settlements in Pakelle.

18. Programme priorities for 1996 will, therefore, be to identify additional settlement sites in consultation with the Government, and for the ongoing development of the settlement communities to achieve self-reliance.

19. The local settlement programme envisages sustaining the existing infrastructure in the old settlements, ongoing construction/rehabilitation of access roads, water drilling and installation of water pumps and other settlement site infrastructure such as health facilities and schools in both the old and new settlements. An integrated approach to settlement development is being pursued.

20. The programme will also focus on health services and health education, primary school education, crop production, income-generation activities and the development of community programmes relating to women, children and families. Environment and forest degradation are also being addressed.

21. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1995 as well as the proposed 1996 local settlement requirements are as follows (in dollars):

Sector	Initial 1995	Revised 1995	Initial 1996
Food	89,250	82,882	101,831
Transport	1,971,020	2,114,326	2,502,916
Domestic needs	353,190	761,956	1,005,196
Water	511,130	916,970	2,161,995
Sanitation	120,600	146,100	365,744
Health	1,243,760	2,318,405	2,470,376
Shelter	600,000	965,932	1,713,041
Community services	58,000	184,128	346,679
Education	1,638,650	2,275,964	2,830,619
Crop production	186,680	927,431	1,760,482
Livestock	30,000	17,699	338,313
Fisheries	8,000	13,825	158,020
Forestry	230,000	333,391	586,029
Income generation	254,920	227,146	1,656,131
Legal assistance	34,110	68,582	155,568
Agency op. support	1,113,590	1,142,263	1,096,460
Total	8,442,900	12,497,000	19,249,400

c. Resettlement

22. The resettlement programme is expected to continue throughout 1996 and to benefit 300 to 500 refugees. Selection missions from resettlement countries are expected in late 1995 and early 1996. Budgetary requirements, if any, remain unknown pending the identification of resettlement cases, it is not known whether there will be budgetary requirements.

d. Voluntary repatriation

23. The current instability in southern Sudan and the limited prospect of peace negotiation in the immediate future will delay large-scale repatriation of Sudanese refugees. Some 1,700 Zairian and over 700 Rwandan refugees have requested UNHCR assistance in repatriation. Where necessary, an allocation will be requested from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

24. **Returnees**: The 1994/1995 return of some 10,000 Ugandan refugees from upper Zaire, and 476 from Kenya has raised hopes that more refugees may feel encouraged to return. Additionally, there are small numbers of Ugandan refugees in various neighbouring countries who will be assisted to return, on a case-by-case basis. Where necessary, funds will be requested from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

(ii) Special Programmes

25. Pending the stabilization of the situation in Rwanda and allowing for the possibility of the repatriation of Rwandan refugees, multi-sectoral assistance to some 5,000 Rwandan refugees in Uganda will continue in 1996 under the Burundi/Rwanda Special Operation.

a. Other Trust Funds

26. A multi-year (1994-1996) programme of road rehabilitation as well as the strengthening of the capacity of the Ministries of Local Government (MOLG) and Works Transport and Communications for road maintenance, begun in 1994 under the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ) funding, will continue in 1996.

27. BMZ has also agreed to fund a multi-year (1996 - 1998) project, Supporting Forestry Activities and Energy Supply in Refugee Camps and Settlements in Uganda.

(c) Implementing partners

28. MOLG is responsible for the coordination of refugee matters. UNHCR has strengthened coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), especially indigenous NGOs, through the establishment of regular PARinAC (UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action) meetings. Sectoral themes, identification of training needs, and other information-sharing have been addressed. However, lack of sufficient implementing partners to undertake refugee projects called for direct implementation of activities by UNHCR in the East Moyo camps. Since the last quarter of 1994, several NGOs have been approached either to assume sectoral activities or act as lead agency, with little success to date.

29. WFP supplies basic food and supplementary feeding commodities for the whole refugee programme.

30. MOLG and the Uganda Red Cross/International Federation Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (URC/IFRC) are the main implementing partners for Zairian and Rwandan refugees in Kyaka II and Nakivale camps, respectively. The American Refugee Committee (ARC) implements health and community services projects for Zairian refugees. URC/IFRC is the implementing partner for the Rwandan refugee camp in Oruchinga.

31. MOLG implements a scholarship programme for secondary and post-secondary vocational education, while UNHCR implements the university scholarship programme with some assistance from the Educational Programme for Sudanese Refugees (EPSR). Education assistance during 1995 will also include a campaign to promote the increased enrolment of refugee girls and women in school and literacy programmes.

32. As of April 1995, INTERAID started implementation of projects for the urban-based refugees by providing counselling support and encouraging income-generation activities for the vulnerable population.

33. In Ikafe refugee settlement OXFAM implements multi-sectoral assistance Projects, while Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) and Africa Action in Need (AAIN) provide assistance for the education health sector.

34. In the East Moyo area, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Switzerland implements primary health care and sanitation programmes, MSF-France implements a trypanosomiasis programme, JRS implements primary and secondary education, EPSR

runs the resource centre, the International Institute of Psycho-social and Socio-Ecological Research (IPSER) implements the identification, management and prevention of psycho-social and mental health problems of refugees. Action for Coordinated Development (ACORD) implements income-generation, forestry, fishery and crop production sectors as well as community development and attention to refugee women's groups. UNHCR is currently negotiating with other potential implementing agencies for all other sectoral activities, including infrastructural development, food/non-food items distribution, water development and the day-to-day operations of the 18 settlements and two transit camps.

35. On the west Nile area, Coordinated Development (CARA) is UNHCR's main implementing partner in Rhino Camp. JRS and the German Development Services (DED) cover primary education and health/sanitation respectively.

36. In Koboko camps, as the main implementing partner, URC/IFRC coordinate assistance to refugees. In addition, MSF-Holland implements the primary health care and sanitation programmes, AAIN implements the community-based health care programme and hospital management, and OXFAM is implementing water and public health care programmes. In Kitgum area, International Service Volunteers Association (AVSI) is the main implementing partner in Acholpi settlement.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

37. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I(A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

38. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

39. In order to cope with the influx of Sudanese refugees, it was necessary to strengthen further the staff of the offices in Uganda with the creation of one Professional and four General Service posts. As a result of increased UNHCR activities in Uganda, the Kampala premises are no longer adequate to accommodate the present level of staff and the Branch Office is in the process of identifying larger office premises. Consequently, the revised 1995 requirements include rental, renovation and removal costs associated with the larger office premises. The revised 1995 estimates also include provisions for additional office equipment and furniture as well as vehicles for the overall increased activities of offices in Uganda. Frequent monitoring missions to the border areas as well as to the settlement sites, to where the refugees are being relocated, resulted in higher estimates for regional travel.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

40. Budgetary requirements for non-expendable property are lower in 1996 as major investments in office furniture and equipment as well as vehicles will have already been made in 1995. Staffing levels will need to be reviewed in the second half of 1995 in view of the ongoing nature of the influx from southern Sudan and the local settlement programme for the refugees.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
500.0	–	1,470.7	EMERGENCY FUND	–
3,589.0	3,424.6	3,401.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	4,353.6
829.1 a/	–	75.0 d/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
8,267.1	8,442.9	12,497.0	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	19,249.4
3.3 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
2,006.7 c/	2,222.7	2,814.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	2,580.9
15,195.2	**14,090.2**	**20,258.8**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**26,183.9**
311.6	306.9	405.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	386.5
15,506.8	**14,397.1**	**20,664.0**	**T O T A L (1)**	**26,570.4**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
15.8	73.1	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
473.9	–	446.8	RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION	410.0
800.4	139.8	352.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
1,476.7	–	735.6	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	193.4
117.2	72.0	117.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	117.0
2,884.0	**284.9**	**1,652.1**	**T O T A L (2)**	**720.4**
18,390.8	**14,682.0**	**22,316.1**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**27,290.8**

a/ of which US$ 824,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 5,097 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

c/ of which US$ 23,562 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

d/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation